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golden-haired beauty. A later and dispa-

sionate account by a writer who raised the

contagion of the first enthusiasm, de-

scribes a different picture. "Bill the

Brute" seems to him a decidedly dead-

looking individual. "Gentleman Harry"

a green, awkward, illiterate, stupid-

looking youth, and the golden-haired

beauty, tow-headed, homely and ane-

mic. Imagination is a useful possession

when kept under curb, but is a gift not

needed by reporters, whose first and last

business is to describe things as they

are.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING IN ENGLAND.

Young American women who marry

Englishmen are apt to develop a sudden

fancy for participation in their hus-

bands' political campaigns. They have

personal interviews with voters and dis-

tribute smiles and sweet speeches in the

most promiscuous fashion; they even

make little addresses from the public

platform and electrify otherwise in the

most open and unabashed way. They

wouldn't do such a thing at home—it

would be so strong-minded and gener-

ally horrid—but over there, why, it's so

English, you know. English ladies do it,

that is, those of them who have tact

and ability and a share of good looks,

but the American women seem to excel

in the work. Lady Randolph Churchill

made quite a reputation for herself in

that direction, and even the prim and

aristocratic Mrs. Endicott-Chamberlain

is said to be able to put political wires

in a sedate but successful way. Lady

Naylor-Leyland, formerly Miss Cham-

berlain, of professional beauty fame, and

Mrs. Letter-Curzon, whose husbands

were especially active workers, and

being pitted against each other, the

contest attracted more than usual atten-

tion.

But though these ladies would prob-

ably faint at the thought of out-of-door

electroting and speechmaking in their

own country, they would escape all the

disagreeable happenings here that are a

common if not regular part of the pro-

ceedings at general elections in Great

Britain. It is not related that Mrs.

Curzon was assailed in any way, though

it was doubtless the fact that the mob

was on her husband's side rather than

her pretty face which saved her; but

Lady Leyland was assailed with hoots

and jeers when out in her carriage, and

was forced to retreat. She was more

fortunate than her English friend, Lady

Mountbatten, who was struck by one of

the flying missiles hurled by the mob

with which she was trying to seek favor,

and severely injured. Rider Haggard

and his party were assailed with vile

epithets as well as stones and clods, and

were in a state of siege in an inn for

several hours, one of the ladies receiving

a violent blow on the head.

All this is so English, you know, and

if the exported American girls en-

joy the novel experience they are wel-

come to it. They would certainly never

encounter anything of the sort here,

whether they went into political cam-

paigns for their own or their husbands'

benefit. Whatever else Americans may

have inherited from their Anglo-Saxon

ancestors, the brutality which distin-

guishes the English rank and file seems

to be thoroughly eliminated, at least so

far as treatment of women is concerned.

Even verbal assaults upon a female po-

litical speaker would not be tolerated,

and it is impossible to imagine an Amer-

ican mob so forgetful of customs and

instincts as to hurl stones at a woman

of the opposite party. If women must

go into politics, they will find much

smoother sailing in the United States

than in the land of John Bull. They

will at least not have to assume the task

of teaching the men the first elements of

courtesy.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS—A MISMERE.

One might fairly conclude, from the

voluminous character of the literature

regarding college athletics, that they

constitute one of the important features

of the regular course and a branch of

education which no one can escape un-

der the elective system. More is heard

of college athletics than of anything

else connected with them, and yet it is

said that very few colleges require stu-

dents to practice regularly in the gym-

nasium, and that several which at one

time required their classes to take les-

sons in physical culture have abandoned

it because it was impossible to attain

anything like success for the reason that

students could not be interested in phys-

ical development. Those who have con-

sidered the matter assert that 90 per

cent of the students in college get none

of that athletic and muscular training

about which so much has been written.

Those who have read in the newspapers

of the denunciation of the President of

Harvard, and even of the heads of our

Indiana colleges because they have op-

posed intercollegiate contests, will be

surprised, doubtless, at these state-

ments, but they seem to be true. A few

men happen to row well, the more, but

still few, who play baseball well, and

the much smaller number who can

stand the shock of football—all in less

than 10 per cent—are all of the young

men in college who really do anything

in athletics except to go about with

their teams and shoot like savages and

squand money which it often troubles

their sponsors to get.

As a matter of fact, West Point and

a few semi-military schools taught by

graduates of West Point or based upon

its system compel students to participate

in athletic culture. It is doubtful if any

college compels the "setting up" which

every young man must take at West

Point and which the graduate shows

in his erect, alert and graceful carriage

for years after graduation, whether he

remains in the army or not. Even the

development which infantry drill, ac-

cording to the regulations, would give

is not required by all institutions of stu-

dents. Several of the leading colleges

in this State have, within two or three

years, taken a deeper interest in mili-

tary drills, which is really encouraging,

not so much because of the knowledge

the students acquire in tactics as for the

physical development which soldierly po-

sitions and the use of rifles in the man-

ual of arms will give. Accuracy of

movement in drill and the discipline

derived therefrom for a whole body of stu-

dents would be college athletics in the

best sense. A competitive company and

battalion drill by the students of all the

colleges of Indiana would be a much

more inspiring spectacle than the usual

struggle over an inflated pig-skin ball.

But the point is that college athletics, as

practiced to-day, do not give physical

development to the mass of the stu-

dents. The few are overtrained; the

mass are not trained at all.

NARROW AND INCONSISTENT.

It having been announced that Mrs. Le-

land Stanford proposes to convert the

product of an immense grape farm in

California into a million gallons of

brandy and wine and devote the pro-

ceeds thereof to the support of Stanford

University, certain excellent people,

chiefly of the variety who are good

themselves by criticizing others, have

raised a hubbub about it. In Chicago,

several clergymen have preached about

it. One declared that "no Christian

youth should accept an education paid

for by rum-sellers." Warning up over

the theme, he continued: "A nice college

to send young men to! Do you think

any professor would dare advocate tem-

perance there?"

There is reason to fear that these ex-

cellent but excitable men have spoken

without that deliberation which one

should expect of those in the positions

they occupy. If the managers of the

charitable and religious institutions in

the land should refuse to accept money

which, according to their codes of ethics,

would be improperly earned or obtained,

they might find themselves greatly crippled

in their efforts to do good. And if they

should reject the dollars of the wicked

because they were wickedly obtained,

trusting to the spirit of goodness to in-

spire the really righteous to make up

what they had rejected for righteous-

ness' sake, there is too much reason to

believe that their faith and their good-

ness would not be rewarded.

The trouble with these critics of Mrs.

Stanford, who proposed that the juice

of the grape which she sold for the uni-

versity should be used for medicinal pur-

poses, is that they magnify the long-dis-

tance acts of others as sins, while they

fail to note the larger inconsistencies at

close range. Taking denominational in-

stitutions, is it not probable that if lib-

eral givers were turned away on the

ground that the money they proposed to

give had been accumulated by methods

which would not harmonize with the De-

calogue, they would not have so many

well-equipped colleges, seminaries and

so-called universities as they now have?

The intensity and the narrowness of

some men who are installed as moral

teachers forbid their seeing more than

one class of what may be regarded as

offenses. They become fiercely indig-

nant because a woman proposes to sell

a million gallons of pure wines for

medicinal purposes to support a college.

This one offense is so grave and exas-

perating that they cannot consider the

fact that the contributions of men who

are regarded as defilers of the laws, the

greedy appropriators of the property of

others and the destroyers of competitors

by piratical methods, have been accept-

ed to build up excellent institutions. It

is not assumed that there is no defense

for accepting such money; only, if Mrs.

Stanford needs defense, what a task

these good men who assail her have in

hand should they be able to recognize

the necessity of a defense for the oth-

ers and undertake to make it. The tem-

perance professor can preach temperance

in Stanford University, and the man-

agers of institutions sustained by the

wealth of men whose names suggest un-

fairness, lawlessness and even piracy in

business can teach a code of ethics

which condemns the donors and places

them in the ranks of the not truly good.

SUMMER IDLING.

A Boston paper advises people who

start out for a vacation not to sit around

on hotel piazzas, but to do something

that will benefit them throughout the

year. But suppose sitting on hotel piazz-

as is precisely the thing which will con-

fer the most benefit on the summer tour-

ists—such a condition is conceivable to a

certain class of individuals, even though

it be beyond the comprehension of the

Boston editor. He would probably rec-

ommend the reading of improving books

or the taking up of some useful study,

the pursuit of a hobby such as botany or

geology; as an adjunct to these occupa-

tions he might approve of bicycle riding,

or of long walks over hill and dale, but

everything with a view to constant men-

tal and physical activity. The Boston

writer is typical of a great number of

people whose conception of a vacation

is liberty to be continually doing some-

thing not precisely in the regular line

of occupation, but not far removed from

it. If they are young and giddy a per-

petual round of dances, boat rides and

other festivities is most coveted, and

young, being full of vigor, with his hun-

ger for pleasure not sated, is entirely

excusable for his fancy. If the vacation

takers are teachers, they are pursued by

the thought that they must add more

facts to the store already gathered for

professional use. If they are society

dames, they gravitate to the place

where are the most social gaieties; if

they are business men they prefer a re-

treat near the city, where they can run

into town often to "see what is going

on." They call these outings "recrea-

tion," but too often they are nothing of

the kind. Apparently, they have no con-

ception of the fact that complete rest,

absolute idleness, is the best thing a va-

cation has to offer. It is often said

that a change of occupation is rest, but

this must be taken with a proviso. If

the new pursuit exercises the same men-

tal and physical faculties that the old

has been strained to their utmost eleven

months in the year, then the benefit de-

rived is not of a sort to go with them

through the coming year. Even the

vigorous young woman who has danced

and wheeled through the season ended,

and who desires to drive and dance

through her vacation, would be the bet-

ter for a brief abandonment of such de-

lights. The man who cannot be content

away from a business center should cul-

tivate an ability to forget "shop" if he

hopes to live long in the land. A hotel

plazza is not the ideal place in which

to spend a summer, perhaps, but it has

the advantage, so deprecated by the

Boston paper, of encouraging idleness.

It offers few excitements, it is conducive

to sleep rather than to thought, and

a temporarily quiescent mind, with much

repose, will bring more lasting benefit

to the energetic, nervous, overworked

American than any other recipe which

he could follow.

THE QUESTION OF THE "RELATIONS OF CORPORATIONS TO PUBLIC MORALS."

Rev. Wash-

ington Gladden calls attention to the

fact that an expert reported that the

Aitchison railway system had been man-

aged with entire disregard of common

honesty. Its resources were overstated

by seven millions, thus deceiving

and swindling investors, while by a sys-

tematic evasion of the interstate com-

merce law four million dollars of unlaw-

ful rebates have been made. This, Mr.

Gladden rightly says, is criminal action.

He goes on to say that Mr. Debs is in

jail, while the Aitchison magnates are

not. Mr. Debs, however, is not in jail

for his conspiracy against the running

of the railroads, but for contempt of a

mandate of the court. He is no more

likely to be punished for his offense than

are the Aitchison magnates. That the

Aitchison magnates are not arraigned-

ed is due primarily to the failure of the in-

terstate-railway Commission to bring their

case to the attention of the courts.

Besides, the swindled investors should

bring the matter to the courts unless

they consider such swindling a part of

the game.

The question which just now attracts

more attention than the persecution of

the Armenians relates to the assassina-

tion of Stambuloff, ex-Premier of

Bulgaria. He rescued Bulgaria from

Turkey on the one hand and on the other

checked the power of Russia, and

prevented, through the intervention of